**WEB DEVELOPMENT**

**HTML**

Hyper Text Markup Language, Sir Tim Berners-Lee, 1993

We are going to learn HTML5.

**HEADING ELEMENT**

A heading element is used to write the heading.

It is represented by <h1>Content</h1>

The number inside the tag go up to 6 reducing in size i.e. 1 is the largest and 6 is the smallest heading.

NOTE: element is the whole <h1>Content</h1> thing and tag is just the <h1> (opening tag) and </h1> (closing tag)

**PARAGRAPH ELEMENT:**

A paragraph element is used to write paragraph. Two separate paragraphs have a line in between them.

It is represented by <p>this is a paragraph</p>

**HORIZONTAL RULE ELEMENT:**

A horizontal rule element is used to create a horizontal line between contents.

It is a Void element.

It can be represented by <hr /> or <hr>

It is recommended to use <hr /> over <hr>

**BREAK ELEMENT:**

A break element is used to break a paragraph from where it is used into a new line.

It is a void element.

It is represented by <br /> or <br>

It is recommended to use <br /> over <br>

**LIST ELEMENT:**

1. **UNORDERED LIST:**

It creates an unordered list (Like the list list not the one in python.)

To create an unordered list use <ul></ul> tags.

Between these another tag goes in i.e. <li></li>

Example:

<ul>

<li>Maggi</li>

<li>Paneer</li>

<li>Chicken</li>

</ul>

**OUTPUT:**

* Maggi
* Paneer
* Chicken

1. **ORDERED LIST:**

It creates an ordered list.

<ol>

<li>Maggi</li>

<li>Paneer</li>

<li>Chicken>/li>

</ol>

NOTE: creating a nested list results in indentations in the output.

NOTE: It is recommended to add indentation in your HTML code while creating list to increase the code readability.

**ANCHOR ELEMENT:**

This element helps us in creating hyperlinks (Texts that can be clicked to open another HTML file).

<a>This is another HTML file</a> #unactive hyperlink

We need to add an attribute for this element to work.

<a href = “link/location of file”>File</a> ad active Hyperlink

While executing it will look like this:

File

There are a lot more attributes that can be added to the opening tag for anchor element.

A global Attribute is an attribute that can be added to any element in HTML.

**IMAGE ELEMENT:**

This element adds an image into the website.

It takes **src** attribute for the link of the image.

<img src = “url”/>

It is a self-closing tag (Void element).

alt attribute is used to give the image a name which helps for screen readers to work on the website. (This attribute is also called alternative text description.)

**FILE PATHS:**

A file can be seen as the unique address if a file or a folder.

**1)ABSOLUTE FILE PATH:**

File path that is relative to the root folder.

Eg. C:/Projects/Bhabhi videos

**2)RELATIVE PATH:**

File path relative to the starting point where we are now.

../Maggi/Masala 🡪 .. can be used to consider a folder back as stariting point.

./Chappal/Ganda 🡪 . can be used to consider current folder as starting point.

**HTML BOILERPLATE:**

It is the structure of How an HTML file looks like.



1. <!DOCTYPE html> : this line tells the browser that the file is written in html code.
2. <html lang = “en”></html> : this element contains the actual HTML content. The lang attribute tells the browser that the page is going to be in English language.
3. <head></head> : This element contains some of the important details about our website which does not gets displayed to the user. CSS also goes here
4. <meta charset = “UTF-8”> : this meta tag tells the browser that UTF-8 character set has been used.
5. <title>Title</title> : This element contains the Title to be displayed in the tab of the website.
6. <body></body> : this element contains all the content to be displayed into the website.

NOTE: The whole boiler plate can be written by typing ! and smashing enter (Not that chupapi one).

**CSS**

Cascading Style sheet,1996,Håkon Wium Lie

CSS lessgo